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Munich's Youth Information Centre operates successfully for three years

Two hundred thousand young people between the ages of fourteen and 25 live in Munich and make up approximately 14.6 per cent of the total population. The generation gap often leaves these young people totally at a loss. In order to help them Munich has set up a Youth Information Centre. This has been going now for three years and has proved successful. Young people enjoy visiting the Centre and often do so. Munich's Youth Information Centre is now seen as an example by many other cities in this country.

Munich's Youth Information Centre at number 22 Paul Heyse Straße began its work at the end of 1967 and can look back on three successful years. Last year it had no less than 37,823 visitors of which 15,836 were seeking specific information.

The others came to take advantage of the facilities offered. They read newspapers, watched television, held discussions, listened to radio or records, read prospectuses, drank coffee or did their schoolwork.

The Youth Information Centre phone operators have been kept busy, too, with 29,721 calls throughout 1969.

Karl Baumann, 35, a former mechanic, youth officer in the Confederation of Federal Republic Trades Unions and at present an alderman responsible for youth matters is the head of the YIC. From behind his bushy beard he

exudes friendliness and a desire to be helpful. His chief co-worker, Annemarie Preissner is only nineteen years young. Experience has shown that she is a valuable member of the team since she inspires greater confidence in people of her own age.

Sponsors of the YIC are the Munich Youth and Culture Organisation, the district youth group and the Municipal Youth Office.

Mr Baumann said: "The Information Centre is meant as a kind of shop-window for young people so that they always know what facilities they have for spending their leisure and pleasure hours profitably."

In Munich there are at present 32 leisure centres for young people, where they can rendezvous. They have at their disposal halls, stages with modern equipment, discotheques, television and music rooms, photo labs and indoor games and sports centres.

The Centre is intended to give young people encouragement to indulge in hobbies and to give them direction. If they want to make contact they can do so at the YIC or at least find out from there where they can find the sort of company they are seeking.

The slogan of the YIC is: For every question an answer. And all the information passed on to young people by the centre is free of charge.

Apart from these relatively simple tasks the Youth Information Centre has a number of far more difficult problems of

the young with which they are asked to help. In 1969 more than 5,000 young people came asking for advice of a highly personal nature.

If an indictable offence is involved the YIC asks for the assistance of the Youth Office or in some cases provides free legal aid, as long as the young people involved are in agreement with this.

In other cases they are told the punishment they may expect for what they have done if caught. In all cases anonymity is strictly kept. It is only in very rare cases that Karl Baumann has to turn the case over to the state authorities.

Time and again young girls come to the YIC for help, wanting the Pill. The girls are advised to go to the "Pro Familia" organisation which is run by doctors and psychologists.

In these tricky cases the YIC nearly always tells young people where they can go for the best expert advice rather than giving what is of necessity no more than a vague rule of thumb. This advice is always given in the strictest secrecy and free.

Many young people who have run away from home have resumed contact with their parents again via the Youth Information Centre. The reconciliation programme usually begins with an exchange of letters or a telephone call, which is

then followed up by a meeting with the parents and Karl Baumann. "The premises look madly petty and cosy," Annemarie Preissner comments. And a fifteen year-old boy readily with her on this point. Certainly waiting-room looks rather bourgeois with its blue table tops and its public furniture.

And the lemonade and coffee with its wall covered with posters like a teenagers' room from back in the sixties.

A grant of 50,000 Marks is to be given to the YIC in the near future by the Ministry for Inter-German Relations. Among other things a wider range of handbooks is to be put on offer and newspaper stands are to have copies from the East Bloc countries.

The YIC has already made itself known to young people far beyond the borders of Bavaria. Würzburg has already sent its young people with a similar organisation and in Dortmund there is a flourishing leisure centre.

Hamburg and Berlin are now planning information centres on the Munich model.

Water baby

A new world record in underwater swimming for babies has been set by Eva Gaenzinger in Munich. The swimmer covered over 33 yards in seconds.

Last October little Eva demonstrated her swimming skill to Health Minister Karl Strobel. With her distinguished mother, she swam unassisted for minutes.

(WELT am SONNTAG, 27 December 1969)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Detente efforts in Europe have reached a critical stage

The attempt to bring about a relaxation of tension in Central Europe, Germany and, last but not least, in and around Berlin and a return to normal for the general public in particular has reached a critical stage.

The present stage will be a matter of months rather than weeks, and may be even longer still. It is all the more important to draw a clear distinction between smoke and fire, between what is really happening and propaganda, between words and deeds.

What is actually going on at the moment is, to all intents and purposes, the Four Power talks on Berlin, including attendant talks on both sides.

Bonn and its three Allies have for some time been agreed as to what represents a satisfactory solution to the Berlin problem, agreed right down to the last detail. The Opposition is well aware of this, and so are the other members of the Western alliance.

It can likewise be assumed of the Soviet Union and its allies that they are fully aware of what the West wants and that it is prepared to give in return.

Or, indeed, vice-versa. Certainly diplomats empowered accordingly could reach agreement in a matter of days. Nowadays, however, politics is no longer merely a matter for diplomats conferring behind closed doors. The smoke of propaganda is an integral part of the

present relatively little difficulty. The fourth is the real problem.

So far, gratifyingly enough, there has been little argument as to what represents a satisfactory Berlin agreement. The Opposition, bearing in mind the position already outlined, agrees but prefers in the interest of current negotiations not to debate the issue.

There has also been precious little discussion of the second point. But for Social Democrat Herbert Wehner's misleading comment that failure of the treaties would be a disaster and but for what may already have been an overlong diplomatic silence on the government's part agreement could probably easily have been reached.

It would unquestionably be most regrettable and rather unpleasant for this country but it would by no means be a catastrophe if the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw were not to be ratified for the time being because the other side is either unable or unwilling to make a reasonable contribution towards a satisfactory Berlin settlement.

The third point was raised by the Opposition. It is the suggestion that ratification of the treaties be made dependent not only on a Berlin settlement but also on progress in relations between the two Germanies.

This demand is politically absurd and the presupposed succession of events so unrealistic that it is out of the question no matter what any member of the government may have said at any juncture.

Which brings us to the fourth point, the differing assessment of the repercussions of Bonn's policy in East and West.

The attitude of the West to Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc is an inexhaustible topic for speculation. Everyone quotes whatever suits his own line of argument — and is bound to find some suitable quotation or other.

The weight these arguments really carry



Ambassadorial congé

The Soviet ambassador to the Federal Republic, Semyon Tasarapkin, is returning to Moscow. The Russian embassy will be headed by Valentin Falin. Semyon Tasarapkin took his leave of President Gustav Heinemann on 2 February.

will not be clear until a later stage. What governments think and do will be of far greater importance until such time as a Berlin agreement is either concluded, postponed or proves a failure, and with it the ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties.

Repercussions in the East are of considerably greater importance. More thoughtful members of the Christian Democrats and Christian Social Union, Richard von Weizsäcker, for instance, have recently been sounding a warning note.

Chancellor Willy Brandt's detente offensive, they point out, is a blow at the Achilles heel of communist party and government machines, which have always feared (fears that have again come to the fore following the Polish unrest) that to dispense with this country as a scapegoat and to intensify contacts with Bonn in

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Moscow clouds the waters of Ostpolitik understanding

There can be no doubt as to what purpose comments of this kind are intended to serve. They are designed to boost political pressure on the Federal government in Bonn and induce the government, which is closely associated with its Eastern policy, to show greater readiness to compromise out of sheer nervousness about the Kremlin's future course.

These moves are not isolated. At the same time Soviet diplomats have tried to convince the British and the French that the only way to bring about a solution is to abandon the rigid outlook adopted by the United States.

The Americans, on the other hand, are told by the Soviet Union that the two great powers ought to act in accordance

with their own interests and ignore those of smaller powers in order to achieve a satisfactory settlement in Berlin.

The GDR is involved to the extent that Premier Willi Stoph has outlined in public what State Secretary Michael Kohl has been demanding of Egon Bahr of the Bonn Chancellor's Office in private since negotiations between the two men recommenced.

Herr Stoph evidently hopes that in view of the forthcoming local election in Berlin and elsewhere a certain degree of hunger for success on the part of the Social and Free Democrat coalition will favour GDR policy in that the government will be tempted to overlook the drawbacks of the GDR proposals.

Whatever the initiators may hope of these tactics there cannot, until proof is forthcoming, be any talk of serious negotiations between East and West, certainly from the viewpoint of increased security in Central Europe and respect for the interests of all concerned.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 6 February 1971)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

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CENTREPIECE

Comprehensive comparison of life in the Federal Republic and the GDR

This year's Report on the State of the Nation delivered to the Bundestag by Chancellor Willy Brandt on 28 January was accompanied by a study drawn up by a team of sociologists headed by Peter Christian Ludz of Bielefeld. The final version was decided after discussions with a political group headed by Leo Bauer, chief editor of the "Neue Gesellschaft" (New Society). The study is divided into eight chapters. The first is entitled "The two German rump States in the world and their mutual relations - aspects and trends" and tries to define the political situation. The following chapters attempt a comparison of various sectors in the two states. They deal with "Population and Labour Structure", "Production and Productivity", "Chief Factors of Infrastructure", "Income, Consumption and Standard of Living", "Chief Aspects of Social Security" and "The Position of Youth". All data were taken from the period between 1960 and 1969.

A number of objections can be raised against the attempt to compare living conditions in the two German rump states. Apart from the degree of error involved in converting data to comparable datum levels, it must also be asked whether there is any sense at all in taking figures out of their multiple context and forcing them into a statistical table.

The main distinguishing feature between the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) is the whole period of their coexistence.

When isolating various spheres, there is the danger of neglecting the matter of main importance - the differences in their political and economic systems, the differing character of the interrelationship between various spheres and particular aspects of the resultant situation.

But, this is still the most stimulating political study to have been published in a long while and is the most substantial contribution to the discussion of German policy for years.

It provides material, not observations. It does not describe the true situation but does give the reader help in viewing the true situation. It suggests the proportions and direction of developments. All in all, it removes many a basis for sweeping generalisations and animosity.

The writers were aware of the limits of their work. They keep to their material, the statistical processing and comparison of data, with all the disadvantages that this method entails.

This prevents the work from following a trend that occasionally crops up in the Federal Republic - the somewhat machoistic tendency to attach too much value to certain aspects of life in the GDR.

When the material proves unsatisfactory, this is normally due to the lack of appropriate data or the fact that the method chosen cannot do justice to the subject. The section on the position of the young provides one example of this.

Some important, indeed crucial problems have to be omitted, including comparisons of laws governing industrial relations, investment, voluntary social contributions, and the role of trade unions.

The aim of the study was, in the words of the authors, "to show, descriptively and empirically, the differences, parallels and similarities between certain social and economic spheres in the Federal Republic and the GDR."

Taking as a basis the example of an industrial society aiming for growth and efficiency, as the authors of the book have done, the following features predominate:

1. The Federal Republic proves to be a more efficient rump state than the GDR. Although the efforts of the GDR have obviously met with success, the gap between it and the Federal Republic has grown. This is most true of the social product, economic productivity and the standard of living.

2. The GDR is less modern than the Federal Republic in a number of sectors that are important though not crucial for an industrial society. This applies to growth industries, service industries, power and transport. Though there is a greater proportion of workers in the total population, industrial productivity in the GDR is far lower. That means that in the GDR more people work under more difficult conditions and with less success than in the Federal Republic.

3. In the Federal Republic individuals are allowed more standing, responsibility and free rein in all spheres than in the GDR. Examples of this are provided by the consumer share of the social product, the role of private transport and building.

4. There is a tendency in the Federal Republic to adopt a more discriminating and flexible attitude as regards institutions and output, so as to cater for as many needs as possible. The GDR on the other hand prefers a relatively rigid regimentation that is only capable of adaptation within a narrow limit and that aims directly or indirectly to level off differences or at least keep them within limits. Wages, prices and the social services provide examples of this.

5. The main advantages of the GDR are to be found in spheres where control can be centralised, clearly arranged and standardised. Education is one example.

6. Various developments that have been of decisive influence on the mode of life in the Federal Republic during the past twenty years have either not occurred in the GDR or are only just beginning. These include the growth of communications and the increase in traffic.

Let us now turn to the authors' main findings in the individual sections.

Population and employment: The Federal Republic is far more densely populated than the GDR. More than three times as many people live in an area that is twice as big. Population figures per square kilometre are 245 in the Federal Republic and 158 in the GDR.

The gap is continually widening. The population of the Federal Republic is growing, mainly because of immigration, while the GDR population is stagnant.

The age structure is indeed the same in the two rump states, caused mainly by the two world wars, but the GDR has more old people. 22 per cent of the population there are over sixty years of age, while the figure for the Federal Republic is about 18.9.

Only 14.9 per cent of the population belong to the important age range between 40 and 55 in the GDR compared with the Federal Republic figure of 16.9 per cent.

It is striking that people get married at a younger age in the GDR. The number of divorces is also relatively higher.

Population movements in the two states differ considerably. There is a greater movement of population in the Federal Republic and a stronger tendency to concentrate into conurbations. Both

trends are characteristic of a modern society.

Expressing it in figures, every year 48 per cent of the population of the Federal Republic move to a different town or local district. The figure for the GDR is only eighteen per cent. There is an interesting trend here as the comparable figure was 31 per cent two years ago.

In the Federal Republic one person in three lives in a town of over 100,000 inhabitants while the figure for the GDR is one in five.

The proportion of the population at work is considerably higher in the GDR than in the Federal Republic. One person in two, or to be more exact 50.9 per cent, work in the GDR while the Federal Republic figure is 44.4 per cent. The GDR figure is one of the highest in the world and is only exceeded in Europe by Bulgaria and Rumania.

As the figures for males are practically the same, the difference is caused by two groups - pensioners who often continue working in the GDR and, above all, women.

In 1964 a total of 60.5 per cent of all women in the GDR aged between 25 and 65 were at work while the figure for the Federal Republic was only 41.8 per cent.

The proportion of people in various jobs is similar though there are differences caused by the varying degree of industrialisation.

Less people are employed in agriculture in the Federal Republic than in the GDR and there are more people in trade, transport and the service industries.

The proportion of university graduates is also higher in the Federal Republic. But the rise in the number of graduates of vocational colleges - 4.2 per cent in the GDR in 1964 compared with the Federal Republic figure of 4 per cent - and the number of people in technical jobs is the initial result of the encouragement and control of the education system in the GDR.

Chief factors in infrastructure: The most striking difference is that between the transport networks. While the motor-

way and trunk road network has been considerably enlarged in the Federal Republic, in the GDR it has largely remained stagnant at the pre-war state. Work did not start on expanding the motorway network until last year.

The same is true of the railways, canals and trunk lines. Modernisation and expansion has only begun recently.

This is underlined by the vast difference in the structure of goods and passenger traffic. Rail transport still dominates in the GDR though it is on the decrease. Three-quarters of all freight still goes by rail while the figure for the Federal Republic is only a third.

The proportion of road freight is small - six per cent of the total traffic compared with twenty per cent in the Federal Republic.

The proportion of canal traffic and trunk lines is also low. On the other hand the ratio of the various types of transport and communication is far more balanced in the Federal Republic.

In passenger traffic the proportion of private transport in the GDR is lower than in the Federal Republic. Only one person in four has a car. No more than

half of all passenger traffic is carried by private cars, motor cycles or mopeds.

proportion of private transport in the Federal Republic is about three-quarters.

Though there is a trend in this direction in the GDR, official policy there acts as a damper. The prices of cars and petrol are kept artificially high. The price of transport, especially workers' transport, is kept low. The price of workers' transport is only one third of what it is in the Federal Republic.

Power in the Federal Republic is supplied by various methods such as coal, oil and gas. In the GDR lignite, or brown coal, predominates, supplying more than three-quarters of the power. The study though its importance can scarcely be overstated.

Linked with this, is the fact that the production potential of the GDR is exploited only to a degree of eighty per cent compared to a figure of ninety per cent in the Federal Republic.

The contribution of various sectors to economic productivity varies. In the GDR industry and agriculture predominate. In the Federal Republic the influence of trade, transport and service industries is considerably greater.

This means that those factors that do not directly produce but supply and distribute and whose importance increases with the complex nature and activity of an economy are not so pronounced in the GDR.

Industry provides a similar picture. Federal Republic as in the GDR. Growth industries such as chemicals and metallurgy are less pronounced in the GDR than in the Federal Republic.

Vehicle construction and oil refining are particularly backward. Direct consumer-oriented industries such as the light industry and the food industry are more strongly represented.

As far as structure is concerned, the most deep-rooted differences are now to be found in agriculture. Collectivisation has completely changed the whole structure of this sector.

While the Federal Republic still has family concerns with an average holding of eleven hectares (27.5 acres), the GDR has cooperatives of over five hundred hectares. In recent years cooperation and concentration has led to even larger units.

In order to achieve the aim of self-sufficiency in food production, more money is invested in agriculture in the GDR than in the Federal Republic. But there too productivity lags a long way behind. A figure of forty per cent is mentioned for 1968.

Incomes, consumption and standard of living: The gap in the standard of living between the Federal Republic and the GDR has also become wider in recent years.

The statistics can only offer an impression when the number of indoor toilet baths is considered. At the present time this gives little information about the difference in comfort will on the whole have to be estimated.

Production and productivity: Comparisons are difficult in this sphere because of its very nature. It is extremely difficult whether the statistics do indeed show what they seem to.

But the general trend is unmistakable. The GDR economy lags a considerable way behind the Federal Republic in productivity.

Although it has developed in the fashion of the Federal Republic, the GDR economy in recent years, the study shows, has not kept pace with the Federal Republic in productivity.

Although the per cent growth has

Continued from page 4

roughly the same the gap between the two countries as regards social product has also widened overall.

Industry in the GDR only produced about 25 per cent of what the Federal Republic did in the years between 1960 and 1968 in spite of having 34 per cent of the Federal Republic's labour force and about thirty per cent of its industrial potential.

That means that the GDR has only about 25 per cent of the performance recorded in the Federal Republic. Labour productivity amounted to only 72 per cent.

Statisticians believe that the GDR lags behind the Federal Republic by anything between three and seven and a half years, though this is more of a supposition than anything else.

There are diverse reasons for this. One of course the different economic system with all that it entails for the organisation and running of the economy. This factor was not considered in the three-quarters of the power. The study though its importance can scarcely be overstated.

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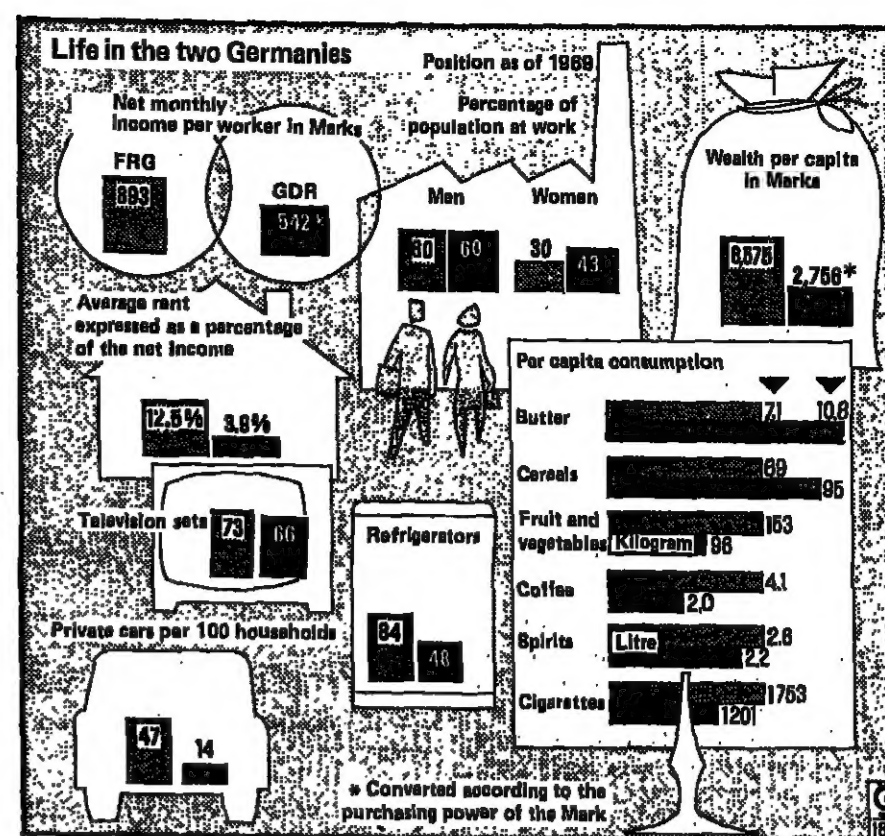
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Because of the wages spiral in the Federal Republic and the raising of limits and contributions for social insurance deductions have increased here from 15.7 per cent in 1960 to 20.8 per cent in 1969.

Higher incomes are almost exclusively a success of the last ten years. In 1960 net incomes were about the same in both the GDR and the Federal Republic. But while gross income has almost doubled since then in the Federal Republic, it has only risen by about a third in the GDR.

Along with the wages spiral in the Federal Republic, there have been pronounced differences in the various jobs. Incomes in the GDR are allowed little free play, though hard too it has grown.

Almost half of all households in the Federal Republic earn over 1,200 Marks a month compared with just about a fifth in the GDR. Almost one in three households in the Federal Republic earn over 1,500 Marks a month but only one in twenty in the GDR.

Prices have risen considerably over the past few years in the Federal Republic compared with the largely constant price structure in the GDR.

Basic food prices, service industries and rents are all cheaper in the GDR. But the prices of industrial products, luxuries and a considerable number of food products are all much higher than in the Federal Republic.

Comparing the two shows that the advantages of low fixed prices do not balance the disadvantages of the exaggerated prices. The purchasing power of the GDR Mark is still below that of the Deutschmark and the more luxurious the goods are, the more it sinks.

Real incomes gap

When it is considered that rising incomes lead to a decline in the importance of cheap basic foods in the private household budget and leads to an increase in the attraction of expensive industrial goods, it can be seen that, as the report shows, the gap in real income between the Federal Republic and the GDR has grown considerably from about 32 per cent in 1960 to some 45 per cent in 1969.

This does not take into account the fact that quality, range and service in the GDR still often lag behind the Federal Republic.

State expenditure on culture, education and the social services must be added to this though it cannot be calculated exactly. However the report concludes that this expenditure probably works out

between the GDR and the Federal Republic are most pronounced in this sector. In the GDR there is more specialisation, a loss complicated educational system, smooth transition between the various sectors, stricter control and a plain preference for technical careers.

In the Federal Republic there is a greater variety within the education system, the structure is more complicated and there is not so much stress on technical careers.

The greatest differences are to be found in the apprenticeship system, the development of vocational colleges and correspondence and similar courses.

Vocational schools predominate in the GDR with 58.4 per cent compared with the Federal Republic figure of 1.3 per cent. The proportion of the total period of education spent at these vocational schools is about forty per cent, twice as high as in the Federal Republic.

Two or three days a week must be spent in vocational schools in the GDR but only one in the Federal Republic. The training period is however shorter in the GDR - between two and two and a half years compared with three to three and a half years in the Federal Republic.

The advanced vocational schools have been both concentrated and specialised in the GDR. There are over 3,000 advanced vocational schools in the Federal Republic but only 189 in the GDR. There were still 256 there in 1960.

The number of pupils attending the advanced vocational schools has rocketed in recent years. In the GDR it rose 19.8 per cent between 1964 and 1969. The comparable figure for the Federal Republic rose by 11.8 per cent.

The proportion of advanced vocational school pupils is twice as high (2.4 per cent compared with one per cent). As in the Federal Republic the technical sciences and education are the most popular subjects, but in the GDR the percentage for the technical subjects is greater - 4.1 per cent compared with 39.2 per cent. But the number of teachers is smaller in the GDR when related to the number of pupils.

GDR emphasises specialisation

In the GDR's university system there is a trend to specialisation with the result that the number of faculties is dropping. The trend in the Federal Republic is diametrically opposed - many technical colleges have been made full universities and the aim is the integration of all further education into a comprehensive university.

Between 1960 and 1968 both the number of students and the number of universities has risen more in the Federal Republic than in the GDR, the number of students by 49.3 per cent compared with 20.7 per cent. In the GDR no new universities were established in the period between 1960 and 1968.

But the proportion of students is higher in the GDR. In 1968 fourteen of every 1,000 inhabitants aged between 18 and 45 studied in the Federal Republic while seventeen in every thousand studied in the GDR.

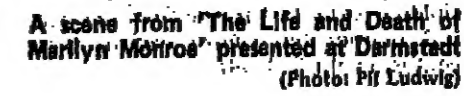
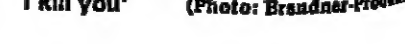
Once again, the technical subjects are stressed in the GDR. Between 1962 and 1967 the proportion of technical graduates rose from 14.9 to 20.4 per cent in the GDR. It sank during the same period in the Federal Republic from 10.3 to 9.3 per cent.

25 per cent of all university students are on correspondence and similar courses while the figure for technical colleges is as high as 39.3 per cent.

A comparison with the Federal Republic is scarcely possible as correspondence and similar courses play no more than a small role here and are isolated from other courses of education.

Hermann Rudolph
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 27 January 1971)

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■ EDUCATION

Investigation into children's leisure time activities

What do children naturally do in their leisure time? The answer is simple — they scribble on stones, dig about in sandpits, paddle in streams and pools, build lairs and play Indians.

Or is this answer too optimistic? How can children do these things in a town? Where can they scribble? Where can they find sand? Where are there pools and streams where they are allowed to play? Signs prohibit everything. Neighbours or the police are everywhere. As the children's natural impulses are suppressed, aggressions accumulate and one day they will be discharged in protest action.

This at any rate is the belief of Dr Herbert Klettke, Professor at Kiel College of Education. One day he decided that he was no longer satisfied with having his pupils painting and drawing on small, restricted canvases. He did not think that larger-size materials such as rolls of wallpaper or packing paper were much use either.

He therefore thought of going out into the open air and experimenting with "unrestricted areas". He wanted each

Frankfurter Rundschau

pupils to have several square yards space to himself.

Asphalt surfaces, gravelled areas or large sanded patches seemed suitable. He found what he wanted in the school playground — enough space for everyone to let off steam.

The Professor was aided by young people's interest in anything unusual and untold. He says, "With architectural models the natural size of figures and buildings and their true effect can only be imagined. Direct spatial experience is not possible until the model exceeds the size of its builder and can be walked in".

Apart from chalk and watercolours, natural materials such as sand, gravel, earth, stone, wood, grass and snow seemed particularly suitable as working materials. Hands and feet were the most useful tools.

For example children dipped their feet into a chalk tub or dragged them through a puddle. Stamping the feet or just pressing the toes produced a pattern such as a spiral on the ground, a primitive method of creative art.

Other pupils marked out their shadows. This method of art too is naive and helps the primitive creative urge to develop. When making out a shadow, the child's figure is simplified artistically as the central forms are omitted, leaving just one large contour.

This experiment begins with simple positions and then quickly goes on to more complicated stances and postures. The compositional factor is greater in groups where both drawing and models are involved in the representational process. During the work they criticise each other's work and exchange experiences.

In an adventure game ten-year-olds are told to pretend that they are members of one of two tribes that can be distinguished from one another by the round or square shape of the houses they build. They then build settlements, this form-



Children's book fair

The greatest attraction for young visitors to the exhibition of children's books at the Klingspor Museum in Offenbach is this 'Krebbelbuch'. The idea is that children climb through the openings of each brightly coloured wooden 'page' and be in the truest sense of the word, bookworms. The exhibition will be open until 15 March.

ing large compositions in unrestricted spaces. The materials used are chalk, sand and ashes formed by hand. The paintbrush which is otherwise so important thus loses its meaning. Lines are formed by the movement of the whole arm or are scratched in the ground with the feet. At any rate the whole body is being used.

Brick dust is used to provide colour. Pebbles picked out of unrefined gravel turned out to be an excellent material for making pavements or, in more refined form, mosaics.

Professor Klettke and his pupils built breakwaters and dykes in a stream to make a harbour for rafts and boats.

Articles of clothing were stuffed so that the children could create scarrows or sculptures. These figures were then arranged into groups of sweepers or pedestrians.

The children were completely overcome with enthusiasm when building an Indian camp with logs, branches and twigs with the chief's hut in the middle. Building things with snow during the winter gave the children no less pleasure. An igloo housing seven pupils was an experience for everyone taking part.

Finally Professor Klettke experimented with a giant building game. He gave 2,000 bricks and told the children to build pillars, walls and towers using rope or cement.

The cantilever principle was discovered when connecting two pillars. This followed by the erection of arches allowing wider spans and led to a striking reduction in the amount of materials needed. The children created a large room of four straight walls and an opening.

Klettke has published his findings in the richly illustrated *Spiele, Aktivitäten* appearing in the Otto Mäler Verlag, Ravensburg.

In the book he sums up, "After observations and deliberations I see the conclusion that the experience of building a house, painting the house, heaping up sand and boring holes, basic creative experience as the approach most closely in their daily reality that children and adults continually seek. I see this as a valuable advance and an amplification of usual working methods."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 January 1971)

■ MEDICINE

Doctors discuss problems of infertility at Giessen

The Pill is a favourite topic of conversation at present but people rarely speak of the millions of women who remain childless though they do not take the Pill and desperately want children.

This subject is never dealt with outside a doctor's consulting room. Symptoms are not only physical. Doctors are confronted with carefully concealed and normally deep-rooted mental states more often than is generally assumed.

Because of the submissiveness of their sex acquired through the millennia, women normally take the blame for the childlessness and suffer because of it.

While on the subject, it would be interesting to know how many couples are divorced because of a woman's childlessness where the biological "guilt" of her husband could be proved if only he were examined.

"All doctors giving advice on childlessness know how difficult it is to persuade husbands to be examined," said Dr Helmut Koester, head physician of Gießen University's Women's Hospital, at the seventh Further Training Course for Gynaecology and Obstetrics in Gießen. It is one of the most important functions of the gynaecologist to use all his psychological skill and persistence to remind husbands who are obviously sensitive in these matters that they play an equal role, Dr Koester says.

Stubborn and malicious prejudice play a great part when declaring the childless woman the guilty partner. Biological superstition often causes feminine insecurity.

When doctors probe the background to a marriage, searching for the psychological reasons for sterility, and casually mention that it is not necessary to have an orgasm to conceive, they often discover the mental pressure produced by incorrect ideas in this field from the reaction of their women patients who sometimes burst into tears.

It is estimated that one marriage in twenty in this country remains childless though the couple want children. Another estimate claims that one and a half million marriages are affected by this problem.

Ten per cent of the women coming to Gießen University Hospital want to consult doctors about childlessness. Medical statistics claim that ten per cent of all women who are under fifty when getting married remain childless.

"We don't want children," is the reason often given by these couples. But Dr Koester says that childless marriages nearly always remain childless for other reasons than family planning.

The majority of people affected are fortunately not sterile from an incurable congenital or acquired disorder. Both partners are to blame in one childless marriage in ten. The cause is unknown in a further ten per cent.

In the great majority of eighty per cent of childless marriages the causes are divided almost evenly between the sexes. In fifty to sixty per cent of the cases it is the woman who cannot bear children and in thirty to fifty per cent it is the husband who is infertile.

Many doctors still hold to the old belief that childless couples should wait for at least two years before consulting them for advice.

Speaking about this, Dr Koester says, "This two-year limit seems untenable to me. Valuable time is lost. This is all the more true as the ability to conceive clearly diminishes as the woman becomes older. The chances of wives in a childless marriage conceiving without medical advice are only ten per cent after two years of marriage and one to two per cent after six years."

Dr Koester therefore recommends beginning treatment when the woman expresses this wish, however reluctantly. Modern diagnostics allow the cause to be found in nearly every case and treatments too have been greatly advanced.

Dr Koester believes that in a few years time it will even be possible to fulfil a couple's desire for children by implanting in the woman an ovum that has already been fertilised. Experiments are still being conducted on this method which would be used for those women with blocked fallopian tubes.

Gynaecologists will in future have to bear in mind Dr Koester's more practical reminder that mentally-induced infertility can be cured by psychiatric treatment.

Ottmar Katz/PAM
(Münchener Merkur, 26 January 1971)

Continued from page 7

fore unlike the Berlin Helen she did not have to force home the point of her beauty. As a result, in her relationship with Paris she was much more the coquette and far less the sensual woman.

However this coquetterie detracts somewhat from the figure of the woman who insists she will break off her marriage to Menelaos and lessens the effect of the triumph of love over crudity.

The situation is similar with Paris. In this role Hamburg's Heinz Triemer was quite the contrary of Fred Dürens in Berlin, far more concerned about putting over his own good looks rather than his intelligence. It is thanks to superior intelligence that Paris avoids the trap that Calchas sets for him with Jupiter's oracle and fights his way through to Helen's bed.

Gobert's mistake was to make the figures too much like the clichéd ideas of the operetta while fulfilling the requirements of the musical, complete with a ballet, chorus and orchestra.

The critical faculties of the actors and audience must be switched to the same wavelength, but both were in the main switched off.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 28 January 1971)

Pill leads to decline in birth rate

The Pill has now been on the market for ten years and doctors claim that twelve per cent of all women regularly take it. Public opinion pollsters speak of a figure of twenty per cent.

The first contraceptive Pill came on the market in the Federal Republic in 1961. Today, ten years later, thirty different brands are offered.

The Pill has therefore caught on. A survey recently conducted by Professor Herbert Brehm of Frankfurt reveals that almost ninety per cent of the women on the Pill consider it to be the best means of contraception despite various side-effects. One woman in three on the Pill fears harmful effects.

The advantages of the Pill, women say, are the almost one hundred per cent certainty of contraception, its pleasant, simple use and the fact that intimate relations can continue undisturbed. Because of this more and more women are going on the Pill.

A look at the birth rate shows this. In the past five years the number of births in the Federal Republic has gone down by almost twenty per cent.

During 1964 there were 182 births for every 1,000 inhabitants. The figure had

dropped to 14.8 by the end of 1969. But statistics claim that women on the Pill want an average of two children later on.

As far as the much-discussed side-effects of the Pill are concerned, Professor Brehm states that a less intense sex drive, nausea, chest complaints, headaches and increased weight are the most frequent and the most important.

The failure rate of the Pill, leading to unwanted pregnancies, is no more than a small fraction of one per cent, according to overall statistics. Unwanted pregnancies can usually be traced to incorrect use of the Pill.

The Federal Medical Chamber has recommended doctors not to prescribe the Pill for girls under sixteen but the Pro Familia Society is more liberal — it will even prescribe the Pill for thirteen-year-olds if necessary and if it believes that a pregnancy at that age can have far more serious results.

Professor Staemmler, the head physician of Ludwigshafen Women's Hospital, has already warned, "The decline in the birth rate caused by the Pill will have many effects and not all will be to our benefit."

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 27 January 1971)

Ball in brain cures Parkinson's disease

Frankfurter Rundschau

The idea of a person having a small metal ball placed somewhere in his brain where it could be heated when necessary sounds a little like science fiction.

But Freiburg University Neurosurgical Hospital and the Elektrowärme Institut of Essen have helped to make this come true. This method will be used to cure a syndrome known and feared as Parkinson's disease or paralysis agitans.

Parkinson's disease can be recognised by increased muscular tension, expressionless features, stiff, slow movements, a shuffling gait and a rhythmic trembling of hands and head.

Fortunately medicine has some answers to the disease, especially its initial stages. Drugs and exercise therapy alleviate pain and inconvenience even though the complaint gradually progresses.

When all treatment has failed, there is always the chance that a stereotactic operation will have some success. This operation demands care and precision from the surgeon. He must first examine exactly the diseased part of the brain with a special viewing instrument, then bore a hole in the appropriate part of the skull, insert a tube or an electrode and finally eliminate the cause of the disorder by chemical or physical means.

The method of electro-coagulation has proved best. A high voltage current quickly turns the tip of an electrode hot, thus coagulating the surrounding tissue.

This method has only one snag. The old condition can return sooner or later. It does not always return by a long chalk but there are several cases where it does. The same course of treatment is then needed once again.

To avoid repeated surgical operations, neurologists in Freiburg have thought up the trick of placing a metal ball in the brain. As a report of the Working Community of Industrial Research Associations states, they prefer small hollow cylinders to the spherical form in cases of doubt. But the principle is the same.

A cylinder of this type is inserted during the first operation. It will cause no damage so long as a number of important rules have been remembered.

The metal or alloy must be non-toxic and not affected by corrosion and must be as light as possible. Because of the desired effects, suitable electrical qualities are also demanded.

None of these demands have proved too great. And the results? When symptoms typical of Parkinson's disease occur after a stereotactic operation, the metal cylinder can be heated by induction — a current is produced by a magnetic field outside the brain.

If the alloy, induction coils, voltage and intensity are correctly adjusted to one another the temperature can be raised to sixty or seventy degrees centigrade within a matter of minutes. The tissue coagulates once again without the patient being bothered too much.

The advantages of this procedure are obvious. The use of inductive heating in the treatment of Parkinson's disease provides a particularly good example of the interrelationship between specialised subjects such as neurology and technology that seem at first glance to have nothing at all to do with each other.

Heinrich Aperi/PAM
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 January 1971)

University statistics

Handelsblatt

Last summer term more than 293,000 students from the Federal Republic and about 21,500 from abroad were registered at the 52 universities, technical universities and theological and ecclesiastical academies in this country.

The Federal Statistics Bureau states that over 15,000 of students from schools in this country, and about 1,300 of the foreign students were freshmen.

There were also registrations for 12,400 students who had been given leave of absence and six thousand visiting students.

Statistics show that the social category of the freshmen's background home has changed in the course of the past few years. In the winter term of 1966/67 more than a third of students beginning their course came from an academic background. The figure for the 1969/70 winter term was about one quarter.

There is a constant increase in the number of sons and daughters of people who have not been to university themselves. In the 1969/70 winter term they made up 39.1 per cent compared with the figure of 31.3 per cent in the 1966/67 winter term.

The Federal Bureau also announced that the proportion of workers in the total number of male employees had sunk between 1966 and 1969 from 53.1 to 53.9 per cent.

But the proportion of workers' children at university rose from 6.5 to 10.6 per cent between the 1966/67 and 1969/70 winter terms.

In the 1969/70 winter term 26.1 per cent of all freshmen were the children of civil servants and seven per cent children of self-employed people who had themselves been at university.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 23 January 1971)

Learning the rules of the road by rote is not enough

New traffic signs will become part of the city scene when revised traffic regulations come into force at the beginning of March. Road-users should make a thorough study of the new regulations and if they must be learnt, they must be learnt correctly.

The Road Safety Council is pressing forward a new road safety course for schools and kindergartens. Small children too must know the meaning of the new traffic regulations.

The new traffic regulations have also resulted in other changes concerning children's safety on the roads. Educationalists and traffic experts have concentrated their efforts on finding new ways to teach road safety.

Over the course of the last few months they developed an ideal method of road safety instruction geared to the various age ranges. Their work was commissioned by the Road Safety Council.

Hebel Verlag

Schools and kindergartens are now starting to use this method to make their children used to road conditions. One of the courses is intended for school-beginners, the other for children who are not yet old enough to attend school.

The new methods are based on the latest state of scientific investigations. They take into account above all that a mere recital of traffic regulations is not sufficient to teach children about the dangers present on our roads.

This fact was shown by an experiment at a primary school in Munich. The children knew that traffic from the right had priority, but almost half of them confused right with left.

The traffic experts now place store on clear educational aids so that children can learn the rules of the road through play.

They are supported by the Ministry of Transport in this respect. The Federal state of Rhineland Palatinate made a quick decision to contribute eighty per cent of the costs involved in giving kindergartens with the necessary equipment.

Hebel Verlag of Rastatt has shown play material of this type can be sold to the children's needs. The firm published painting books of educational value — the pictures of fairytales have been replaced by road scenes.

Pre-school Road Safety Instruction, published by the ADAC motorist organisation aims in the same direction. Children colouring in the pictures in the books cannot escape the learning process.

That, experts believe, is the main reason children must understand the regulations in real situations and not just by heart. This is the aim of the new method of road safety instruction.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 January 1971)

■ THE ECONOMY

High wage claims mean inflation or unemployment

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

A remarkable record was recently set up in North Rhine-Westphalia. Basic pay for workers in industry rose to about seven Marks per hour. What is more amazing is the rate of increase concealed in this figure.

Within a year wages have risen by more than thirteen per cent. This is the greatest boom that there has been in Federal Republic industry. Percentages that run into two figures should not become the general rule, however.

According to the committee of economic experts, which publishes an annual appraisal of the economic situation, workers in industry had caught up on the rest of the working population by the end of 1969 if their wages were lagging behind prior to this.

This excessively hasty judgment has been overtaken by what has happened in reality. Unions certainly did not eat humble pie in 1970.

Wage and salary earners who were given short measure during the upward sweep of the economy towards the boom sent in yet another bill. Now, however, not even the most generous observer would say there was ground still to be made up.

High wage claims in the present situation will drive the economy, either towards inflation or unemployment.

If demand continues at a high level in all branches of the economy and prices continue to rise in other countries as well as here it would not be difficult for Federal Republic firms to pass off higher wages bills in higher prices. This is the inflationary alternative.

However, if the high level of economic activity subsides, and there are clear indications that it will, there will be less room for bumping up prices because of more intense international competition.

In these circumstances extravagant wage demands will lead to cuts in profits. This in turn will make companies less inclined to increase their production capacity and take on new contracts. If investments are cut in circumstances such as these, it will quickly lead to cuts in

manpower, that is to say unemployment. Inflation and unemployment are both no use to employees. This is a fact that every trades union leader should bear in mind, even if he is blinded by last year's successes and would like to continue in the same vein, using wages policies as a lever for a redistribution of incomes.

This attitude will not achieve what union leaders are hoping for. In 1970 wages and salaries were about 67 per cent of the total national income, which was an all-time high. But this is a pendulum and it will swing in the other direction.

An economic setup that depends upon profitability of companies is not so designed that it could become unhinged by wages policies. Either the trades unions will come to their senses in good time or they will be forced to do so by rising unemployment.

For one thing is virtually certain: either via the diversion of a long period of inflation with a resultant collapse or as a direct outcome the labour market will react to an explosive increase in prices.

As the demand for workers declines the chances that those still employed will be able to boost their pay packets will become slimmer. That the Bundesbank will join in this game, despite the fact that their President is named Klagen, can hardly be doubted.

His statements after the last meeting of the Central Bank Committee have made it clear that the credit squeeze will not be relaxed any further because wage claims are too high.

The Bundesbank seems to be prepared to run the risk of lapsing into recession as long as excessive demands are not made on the gross national product.

It is regrettable that we have had to come to this pretty pass. As our experiences of 1966-67 have shown, a confrontation with the Bundesbank — which arose in those days because the then government's budgeting was not watertight — can be a risky business.

Today's economic tension would be less severe if the economic policies affecting industry had been able to bring the boom under control. Despite sending in all the weapons that are praised as being *denier cri* the effect was no better than in 1964-65.

Professor Giersch, formerly a member

of the committee of experts, spoke therefore of removing some of the mystique from industrial and economic policies and he asked whether this would not in fact increase its effect on economic growth rather than limiting it.

Would the economic upswing in 1968, '69 and '70 not have been less steep and persistent if Karl Schiller and Franz Josef Strauss had not given the economy so many pep-pills during the 1967 slump?

On the other hand there is the question whether the slump would not have lasted much longer if measures had not been taken to pull us out of it. The answer must be yes. If the correct measures are taken in good time these undoubtedly exercise a stabilising influence on the economy.

But we know now that no miracles can be expected from this quarter. This is not the fault of politicians who leap into action usually when it is too late. It is partly the fault of the insufficient equipment on hand which is not effective enough.

For instance revaluation of the Mark was not so effective as had been expected when the step was taken in the autumn of 1969. It did not affect the state of the economy and bring about price stability in the way that was hoped.

The same should be said of the government's budgeting policy, which was, as we can now see, better than it was cracked up to be! In 1970 government spending went up by only seven per cent, while the gross national product increased by a good twelve per cent.

Despite the surcharges to income tax and corporation tax and the credit squeeze imposed by the Bundesbank, the effects of which have been to a large extent counteracted by the flow of foreign exchange to this country, the boom may well have been insufficiently braked.

If this is the case it should be taken as proof that incomes policies are not, as some people have been known to claim, a minor battle separate from the main theatre of war. Controlling these spheres is particularly difficult. A middle road must be found between complete freedom to fix wages and salaries and charge whatever prices are wanted on the one hand, and a prices and incomes freeze on the other hand.

But now? Concerted action has not come up with any ideas that could be put into practice. The government with its moralising appeals with regard to wage demands and the fixing of price levels is starting where Ludwig Erhard left off and talking — until it gets tired of talking.

Gerhard Meyenburg
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 January 1971)

Mood of impatience at annual economic report

Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller has shown that he has courage. With his annual economic report, published this year on 21 January, he stared the unions and industry in the face and told them the way things would be!

For one thing there would be no premature relaxing of the measures imposed by the State to quell the boom by removing tax reliefs on investments. Nor would the surcharges made to income tax and corporation tax be repaid while the two sides of industry continued to ignore the health of the industrial sector of the economy in their prices and wages policy calculations.

According to Professor Schiller some proposed price increases and a number of wage claims had been implemented although they did not fit in with the state of the market.

Until undue price increases and wage rises were stamped out the Bundesbank would not lower Bank Rate further and the required minimum reserves of commercial banks would not be cut.

In other words, the government and the bank of issue do not yet feel that the

time has come to give industry any encouragement to steer an expansive course, again.

This clear indication that something is amiss will not please the trades unions and will probably put a few backs up in the SPD rank and file. Unions do not expect to be lectured to by the government in their wages policies and many SPD members are waiting impatiently for more efficient financing of domestic reforms and other government expenditure.

It is not clear how long Karl Schiller and the government in general will be able to steer their stabilisation course in the face of these pressures.

It is doubtful whether industrialists and trades unions will listen to Schiller's appeal. The most recent sessions of the concerted action committee gave little cause for hope on this score.

In general the annual economic report produced few sensations this time. The economic data on which the government has been working have been common knowledge for some weeks.

The line to be taken in economic policies this year was discussed at the meeting of the economic advisory committee for public works.

One striking fact, however, is how far the government is aiming to win the approval of industry. The government's admission that it wants to strengthen the state of the market shows that it is concerned that it could lose the confidence of industrialists, if this has not already occurred.

Professor Schiller himself once said that economic affairs policies are fifty per cent psychology.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 22 January 1971)

Civil service needs management overhaul

Whenever the problems of civil service officials arise sins of omission and commission are usually the first to be mentioned. This is particularly true of the shift of emphasis from the traditional civil service structure to a more administration able to cope with a pluralistic society.

Problems arising from this shift of emphasis have still not been answered in the recent Royal College of Physicians' 180-page report "Smoking and Health" the civil service, its statute and salaries due to the various grades of civil servants called for all-round bans on cigarette advertising and legislation to compel cigarette manufacturers to print warnings on their packets about the possible dangers to health.

The anti-nicotine brigade in Britain and America has given a new impulse to those people in this country who want to silence the advertisers' trumpet-blowing and subject the cigarette industry to stringent State control.

A draft plan has been drawn up by the Health Ministry in Bonn suggesting that the government should decide the ways in which tobacco manufacturers may or may not promote their products and if possible whether to ban advertising altogether.

Predictably those affected by limiting advertising have not taken kindly to Käthe Strobel's suggestions. The Central Committee of Federal Republic Advertisers spoke quite simply of an unconstitutional "censorship" of advertising.

Anyone who has taken the difficult step of trying to "give it up" will know that it makes little difference whether "they" are advertised or not.

This is borne out by observations made by advertising experts in Britain and Italy where the tobacco industries have for a number of years been unable to use the most attractive media for advertising — radio and TV.

In Britain tobacco industry turnover has risen annually by about 2.7 per cent and in Italy by as much as 3.5 per cent.

The fact that the Italian ban came less from the expedients of health than as a protectionist measure should serve as a warning to us.

It takes between four and eight million Marks to launch a new brand of cigarettes. If the industry is not allowed to advertise there is a danger that the present state of the market will become fossilised and the competitiveness of newcomers will be diminished.

Nor should we overlook the attempts of American tobacco giants to gain access by the back door to the smoker's living room, following the ban on television advertising. Sport meetings, the meeting at Böhlerhöhe made it clear just how much lost ground has still to be made up.

Carl-Christian Kaiser
(DIE ZEIT, 22 January 1971)

Similarly with a detailed problem of modern management, the analysis of costs and returns. State Secretary Hartkopf of the Ministry of the Interior called on the civil servants at Böhlerhöhe to have a keener eye to costs. This is a pleasing sound in the ear of taxpayers.

But how is this keen eye to be directed to costs? Is a social welfare worker being more efficient by visiting several of his charges fleetingly in a day, or by spending the whole working day with one serious case of hardship?

Another subject besides efficiency that cropped up at these discussions was how individual achievements on the part of civil servants could be fairly rewarded when a rigid scheme of salaries applied. Would it not be better for the various branches of the civil service to have their own special arrangements for remunerating their workers? The powers that be in the upper echelons of the civil service turn a deaf ear to such suggestions.

One or two groups of civil servants have already chalked up partial successes on the way to achieving special pay rates for

Continued on page 11

■ MARKETING

Cigarettes - to advertise or not to advertise

Since the beginning of this year cigarette advertising on television has been banned in America. And in Britain there has recently been a stir about the dangers of cigarette smoking.

Since 1965 there have been no cigarette advertisements on British television and in the recent Royal College of Physicians' 180-page report "Smoking and Health" British doctors called for all-round bans on cigarette advertising and legislation to compel cigarette manufacturers to print warnings on their packets about the possible dangers to health.

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Carl-Christian Kaiser
(DIE ZEIT, 22 January 1971)

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Denier cri at the furniture fair at Cologne

(Photo: Keystone)

All's well in this country's furniture industry

The second Federal Republic furniture fair was a bigger success than the first. Members of the furniture manufacturing industry were "extraordinarily pleased" with the results achieved. The export trade above all exceeded all expectations.

Although the fair was from the point of view of the exhibitors a purely national affair, one in seven of the 60,000 visitors came from abroad.

The proportion of visitors from abroad was thirty per cent up on the last furniture fair in 1969. The total number of visitors was twenty-five per cent up on the previous fair.

Chairman of the furniture industry association, Dr. Manfred Thome, in the closing speech to the press emphasised that the prices forecast before the fair began had been proved right by the train of business.

On average price increases were between five and eight per cent. Older designs were generally speaking not affected and in cases where more efficient production methods had been introduced older designs were actually marketed cheaper!

As far as design is concerned soft lines and gentle curves are in vogue. Dr Thome says that this is to provide a welcome contrast from the austere rectangular furniture of the working world.

Pop designs were quite prevalent in furniture designed for children's and teenagers' rooms. Materials such as perspex, chromium and aluminium are in greater use in children's rooms than before. But the dominant material is still wood.

According to spokesmen for the industry wood makes up 55 per cent of furniture now on the market. Metal is second, a long way behind with seventeen per cent and then plastics with sixteen per cent. The remainder is covering materials and fabrics, which make up twelve per cent.

The industry is viewing the future with great optimism. Between 1960 and 1970 production in the furniture industry went up one hundred per cent. In the same period the average increase in production throughout industry was only eighty per cent.

This trend is expected to continue in the seventies. Productivity per capita of the workers in the industry is high and there is no question of low-productivity small firms. The move towards greater concentration of the industry into major companies is viewed by the industry as a whole calmly.

(Handelsblatt, 26 January 1971)

Young people today live in a world where they are considered responsible for their own actions at an earlier age than their parents were and in which they are unfortunately all too often immature of character when it comes to being led like sheep by an idol or a fashion.

It is impossible to bring home to these young, potential smokers the dangers of nicotine by bans or regulations. They must be reached by a long-term educational programme using the same media as the cigarette industry and the same experienced people.

Short-term shock effects such as a recent poster issued by the Health Ministry are not the way. This showed a hand holding a cigarette between the fingers. The caption — ashes to ashes! — Hans Otto Eglau

(DIE ZEIT, 29 January 1971)

■ MOTORING

Polarised headlights present serious problems

With traffic as dense as it is nowadays motorists have to drive with dipped headlights virtually all the time in the evening so as not to blind oncoming vehicles.

Unfortunately even dipped headlights so restrict vision that there is often no alternative to slowing down, yet motorists frequently fail to do so, which can lead to serious accidents.

Dipped headlights as at present in use are thus far from ideal and badly in need of improvement. Iodine headlights are

not the answer either. They generate more light but their range must be restricted because of the added risk of blinding oncoming traffic.

Polarised light, on the other hand, is a solution that would be ideal and attempts to make it suitable for road traffic are nothing new.

So far, however, it has not been an economic proposition, it was stated at the Osnam traffic forum in Eichstätt. It calls for too powerful a current and conventional bulbs cannot cope.

The introduction of three-phase dynamos, far more powerful than the previous variety, and iodine lamps using roughly twice the normal current has nonetheless brought us one step nearer polarising vehicle lighting.

Polarised headlights would be the ideal solution because they eliminate all danger of blinding. Polarised light rays stay at one level only.

A second polariser lets light through unimpeded when the polarisation levels of both are parallel and cuts it out completely when they are at right angles to one another.

What happens in practice is this: Special foil on the headlight polarises the light. The driver wears special bifocal spectacles the top half of which consists of the same foil.

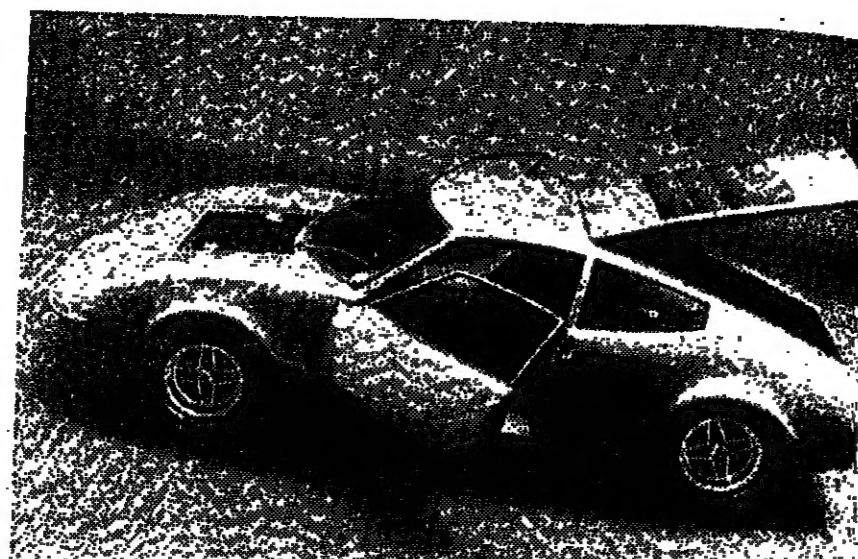
The result is that the light from the driver's own headlights is let through and he has a well-lit road ahead of him. The light from the oncoming vehicle, which is also polarised, is not let through, though. The risk of being blinded is thus not only nil, it is an optical impossibility.

Bifocal lenses have the advantage that the driver only needs to use the polarised section for oncoming traffic. When the road is clear he can look through the lower half and make full use of the light of his own powerful headlights.

The introduction of polarised light would involve a number of difficulties since there would have to be a change-over period of several years. All motorists would need to wear polarised spectacles regardless whether or not their own headlights were polarised — those of oncoming vehicles might be and would then blind unaided drivers badly.

This drawback could, of course, also be offset by using, during the change-over period, polarised full headlights and conventional, or better still, polarised dipped beams for use with oncoming traffic.

Polarised headlights would also make it necessary to replace conventional pre-



The 180-mile an hour Ford GT 70 at Brussels

(Photo: K.)

stressed windscreens, which tend to depolarise light, by neutral glass.

A major drawback of polarised light is that a fair amount of light is lost through polarisation. Only about 25 per cent is actually put to use. In order to shine enough light on the road ahead 120-watt bulbs must be used and more powerful generators incorporated in motor vehicles.

What is more, all indicators would have to be three times as powerful as at present, which would generate so much heat that rear lights and so on would need to be completely redesigned.

Polarised light, then, would be ideal in effect but in practice its introduction would create considerable difficulties, particularly during the transition period. It remains doubtful whether it will be introduced in the foreseeable future.

Helmut Kimmel

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 January 1971)

Every third car in Europe is a Volkswagen

One new car in three in Europe and nearly one in six in the world rolled off the assembly lines of one of the 61 works in this country last year.

The 1970 production figures were slightly up on the previous year at 4.25 million vehicles, production for the home market being a quarter of a million up at 3.84 million.

The increase in the number of cars manufactured by Federal Republic subsidiaries overseas was nothing spectacular, rising from 576,000 in 1969 to slightly over 600,000 last year.

Domestic motor manufacturers' turnover in 1970 was sixteen per cent up on 1969. Sales of motor vehicles of all kinds amounted to nearly 42,000 million Marks.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 4 February 1971)



The new BMW 2000 ti Touring at the Brussels Motor Show

(Photo: BMW)

BMW and Ford premieres at Brussels motor show

The fiftieth Brussels motor show is up to its promise of being one of the most magnificent in the show's history. Several world premieres played no part in further emphasising the importance of the Brussels show.

The Ford GT 70, the BMW 2000 Touring and a number of Italian design specials proved to be the most attractive exhibits. The DAF 55 Marathon proved to be an eye-catcher.

The Ford GT 70, to judge by its prototype at least, must be a rocket wheels. The most powerful version in range will reach a top speed of 290 kph (180 miles an hour).

A thoroughbred racing two-seater with a centre-mounted engine, it is a descendant of the GT range that won Le Mans four years in succession. The drivers and designers from several countries joined forces in work on the GT.

It has a two-door plastic body mounted on a safety cage of steel struts. All wheels are independently suspended. It has disc brakes and four engines available, not to mention four- or six-speed differential gearboxes.

The 2.6-litre V6 engine develops 138 horse power, the three-litre V6 158; the 1.6-litre engine with four valves, cylinder 120 horse power and a standard version of the 1,600 cc 86 hp.

For the time being a short run is all that is built for competition purposes. It remains to be seen whether the GT 70 will go into full-scale series production.

The new two-litre fuel injection engine from BMW, developing 130 horse power, is the most powerful and up-to-date sporting four-cylinder engine BMW has ever manufactured for more than racing purposes. It has a compression ratio of 10:1, boasts a maximum torque of 184 mkgp at 4,500 rpm, accelerates to 100 kph from a standing start in 9.2 seconds and reaches a top speed of 120 miles an hour.

Its streamlined design with the cutaway back is described by the manufacturers as a synthesis of saloon, coupe and tourer. The rear seats can be folded forward to increase luggage space. It has the same instrumentation as the six-cylinder models.

The BMW 2000 ti Touring will be launched on the domestic market on the occasion of the opening of the new offices in Hamburg this April.

In the past the DAF 55 has only been convertible to the new Marathon version by means of tuning kits. It is now going into series manufacture as the faster DAF in production. Broad flashes and a restyled rear end distinguish it from the DAF 55 de luxe.

(Handelsblatt, 21 January 1971)

Guess who's got more 747s than any other airline?



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